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H.R. 1043 - Deafy Glade Land Exchange Act (Miller, D-CA)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House</u>: None, the bill was considered in the 110th Congress (H.R.6159) and passed by a voice vote.

<u>Summary:</u> H.R. 1043 authorizes a land exchange with Solano County in California between the U.S. Forest Services. The County currently leases 82 acres of land from the government to run a youth correctional program. In exchange, the County will transfer 160 acres of land from the Deafy Glade, to the U.S. Forest Service, to become part of the Mendocino National Forest.

<u>Additional Background</u>: According to the U.S. Forest Service, the "lands the Forest Service would acquire are wilderness-quality lands bordering the Snow Mountain Wilderness Area and have been identified as priority areas for land acquisition by the

Forest Service dating as far back as 1992. Nevertheless, the Forest Service has raised concerns about the land exchange due to the potential impact it may have on off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in the area. The Feasibility Analysis concluded that the proposed land exchange should not move forward and that "the OHV user community would likely be opposed to the exchange."

<u>Committee Action</u>: On February 12, 2009, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, which took no official action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: A CBO cost estimate for H.R. 1043 is not available.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u>: No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u>: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: No explanation of constitutional authority is provided for H.R. 1034.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, <u>bruce.miller@mail.house.gov</u>, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 1287—Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center Partnership Act (Visclosky, D-IN)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House</u>: There are no significant changes since the legislation was considered in the 110th Congress (H.R. 1423) and agreed to by a vote of <u>376 - 11</u>.

<u>Summary</u>: H.R. 1287 would authorize the Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement with the Porter County, Indiana, Visitor Commission to lease space in the Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center for use as a visitor center for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The bill would also allow the Secretary to plan, construct, and install exhibits in the leased visitor center space at a cost not to exceed \$1.5 million. The bill would also allow the Secretary to use Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore park staff to provide information and education in the visitor's center.

Addition Information: The recently built Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center, located in Porter County, Indiana, is shared by the federally operated national lakeshore, Indiana Dunes State Park, and Porter County Convention, Recreation, and Visitor Commission. H.R. 1287 would statutorily define the federal government's participation in the center and authorize the Secretary of Interior to create exhibits in the national lakeshore section of the center.

<u>Committee Action</u>: On March 3, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On March 9, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: While no CBO score exists for H.R. 1287, CBO estimates that implementing similar legislation in the 110th Congress would cost \$1.5 million over the 2009-2013 period for exhibits in the new visitor facility, assuming appropriations.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 324 - Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area (Grijalva, D-AZ)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Summary</u>: H.R. 324 would establish the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area covering approximately 3,300 square miles in southern Arizona. According to the bill's sponsor, the legislation is intended to promote tourism along the Santa Cruz River from the Pima/Pinal county line to the U.S.-Mexico border. The proposed Heritage Area includes lands under the jurisdictions of BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service, Department of Defense, and the tribes of Pascua and Tohono. The Santa Cruz Valley

Heritage Alliance is named as the management entity (http://www.santacruzheritage.org/).

Additional Information: The National Park Service has defined a Natural Heritage Area as a "place designated by the United States Congress where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography." Over the past 25 years, Congress has established 49 National Heritage Areas (NHAs). For additional information on Heritage Area's, see this report from CRS.

<u>Conservative Concerns:</u> Some conservatives may be concerned that many of the land designations of heritage areas can lead to restrictive federal zoning and land-use planning to block energy development. In heritage areas, management plans can restrict how residential and commercial property owners utilize their private property without any notice or warning. Additionally, the opportunity for federal funding has resulted in an increase in proposals for new heritage areas. At a time when the National Park Service currently has a multi-billion maintenance backlog, some conservatives may be believe that adding a new heritage area to a system that is already overburdened is irresponsible.

Some conservatives may be concerned that funds for National Heritage Areas are difficult to monitor and that management entities often receive funding through earmarks.

Additionally, the area of this proposed heritage site designation would be designating in the most heavily trafficked drug and human trafficking area along the border. The US Border Patrol (USBP) already faces major difficulties patrolling federal lands and is prohibited from going into wilderness areas by the National Park Service. Some conservatives have expressed concern that adding another layer of bureaucracy will hinder the USBP's ability to effectively patrol the region to prevent illegal drug trafficking and crossings. Finally, conservatives have expressed concern that the heritage designation will include Interstate 19, which runs from the border to Tucson. A heritage area designation could provide problems for the USBP to establish checkpoints on the corridor.

<u>Committee Action</u>: On January 8, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On February 4, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: While no CBO cost estimate is available for H.R. 324, the legislation authorizes up to \$15 million to carry out the act, with a cost share of not more than 50% from the state of Arizona.

<u>Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?</u> Yes, the bill establishes a new heritage area.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 1858 - To provide for a boundary adjustment and land conveyances involving Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, to correct the effects of an erroneous land survey that resulted in approximately 7 acres of the Crystal Lakes Subdivision, Ninth Filing, encroaching on National Forest System land (Markey, D-CO)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House</u>: None, the bill was considered in the 110th (H.R. 3299) Congress and passed by a voice vote.

Summary: H.R. 1858 would adjust the land conveyances involving Roosevelt National Forest, Colorado, to correct the effects of a land survey that resulted in approximately 7 acres of the Crystal Lakes Subdivision, Ninth Filing, encroaching on National Forest System land.

<u>Addition Information</u>: According the committee, the bill "responds to an ongoing boundary dispute between the USDA Forest Service (FS) and private land owners with property adjacent to the Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado. The private land is part of the 'Crystal Lakes subdivision,' and the original boundaries were determined by a private survey in 1975.

In 2003, the FS was working with Crystal Lakes residents on fuel reduction programs to mitigate damage from wildfires. As part of that process, the FS was required to survey the land to ensure no trees were being cleared on privately owned land. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducted the survey for the FS and found that the 1975 private survey was inaccurate and did not correctly locate the original boundary. The

BLM survey thus concluded that seven acres of the Crystal Lakes subdivision were actually located on national forest land."

<u>Committee Action</u>: On April 1, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On April 7, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: According to CBO, the cost of implementing similar legislation in the 110th Congress would "cost less than \$500,000."

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u> No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 310 - HALE Scouts Act (Boren, D-OK)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House</u>: None, the bill was considered in the 110^{th} (H.R. 2675) Congress and passed by a vote of 370 - 2.

<u>Summary</u>: H.R. 310 would require the Secretary of Agriculture to convey, at fair market value, approximately 140 acres of land in the Ouachita National Forest, Oklahoma, to the Indian Nations Council, Inc. (a chartered council of the Boy Scouts of America).

Additional Information: According to the committee, "in 1963, the Indian Nations Council acquired 480 acres of wilderness area in the Ouachita National Forest from the State of Oklahoma and U.S. Forest Service to establish Camp Tom Hale. According to the president of the Indian Nations Council of the Boy Scouts, this adventure camp currently serves over 6,300 scouts per summer (as well as many adult leader training

courses) covering a wide variety of outdoor and first aid skills. The organization has worked with the Forest Service over the last four years to coordinate the purchase of an additional 140 acres of U.S. Forest Service land immediately adjacent to the existing Camp Tom Hale facility. Funding has been approved by the Indian Nations Council Board for the purchase including the immediate construction of infrastructure and facilities to camp 180 additional scouts per week, once the acquisition is completed. Additional camping and program facilities on this addition are anticipated in the near future."

<u>Committee Action</u>: On January 8, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On February 4, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: According to CBO, implementing similar legislation considered in the 110th Congress "would have no significant effect on the federal budget. The council would be required to pay any administrative costs associated with the conveyance. Further, the Forest Service would be able to retain the proceeds from the sale of the land to acquire other land. Enacting the legislation would not affect revenues."

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 3123 - Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Remediation Act of 2009 (Lamborn, R-CO)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

<u>Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation Was Before the House</u>: None, the bill was considered in the 110th (H.R. 5511) Congress and passed by a voice vote.

Summary: H.R. 3123 would amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to require the Secretary of the Interior to fix problems caused by a collapsed drainage tunnel in Leadville, Colorado. The bill would require the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), to participate in the clean-up and repair of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) in Leadville, Colorado. The bill would require the BOR to participate in a remedy devised by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2003. The BOR would be required to treat water trapped behind blockage in the LMDT and maintain the mine pool behind the blockage at a level that prevents runoff and releases tunnel pressure. The bill would also require the BOR to repair and maintain the structural integrity of the LMDT as much as necessary to prevent tunnel failure and to prevent the uncontrolled release of water from the tunnel.

Additional Information: The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) was created by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in order to drain water from mines near Leadville, Colorado. According to the Committee on Natural Resources, when the LMDT was completed it extended 11,299 feet and sent water from the Colorado mines to the Arkansas River. Over the years the mines that utilized the LMDT shut down and the drainage system was no longer beneficial to the Bureau of Mines. In 1959, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) took control of the LMDT with the intention of using the tunnel as a means of drawing water from the Arkansas River for use in Eastern Colorado. However, the BOR was never able to utilize the LMDT and the tunnel sat unused. Since that time several tunnel collapses have occurred and trapped water within the tunnel. Theses water blockages have slowed the flow rate of the LMDT and led to higher water levels in the tunnel's "mine pools." The blockages have also sparked concerns that added pressure within the tunnel may lead to a spill or burst which could threaten residence and wildlife with mine-contaminated water seeping into drinking sources.

In 1983, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated the LMDT as a Superfund site, which made the tunnel eligible for priority environmental funding. However, under the Superfund law, the EPA is not authorized to use Superfund money on projects that are owned and managed by another federal agency. H.R. 3152 would require the Department of Interior, which still maintains possession of the LMDT through the BOR, to take steps to treat the blocked water in the LMDT and ensure tunnel's structural integrity.

<u>Committee Action</u>: On July 8, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On July 10, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: While no CBO cost estimate for H.R. 3123 is available, the cost of implementing similar legislation considered in the 110th Congress would be \$90 million over the 2009-2013 period.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u> No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, <u>bruce.miller@mail.house.gov</u>, (202)-226-9720.

H.Res. 541 - Recognizing and honoring the restoration and renovation of the Bishop Museum's historic Hawaiian Hall (Abercrombie, D-HI)

<u>Order of Business:</u> H.Res 541 is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res 541 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- ➤ "Recognizes the reopening of historic Hawaiian Hall on the 120th anniversary of the founding of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawai'i; and
- ➤ "Honors and praises the Bishop Museum, on the occasion of its reopening and 120th anniversary, for its work to ensure the preservation, study, education, and appreciation of Native Hawaiian culture and history."

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- ➤ "The Bishop Museum was founded in 1889 in Honolulu, Hawai'i, by Charles Reed Bishop in memory of his beloved wife, Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the great granddaughter of Kamehameha I, to house the personal legacies and bequests of the royal Kamehameha and Kala. AE8kaua families;
- ➤ "The mission of the Bishop Museum since its inception is to study, preserve, and tell the stories of the cultures and natural history of Hawai'i and the Pacific Ocean;
- The new exhibit features over 2,000 objects and images from the Bishop Museum's collections on the open floor, mezzanines, and the center space conceptually organized to represent three traditional realms or wao of the Hawaiian world--Kai A.AE8kea, the expansive sea from which gods and people

- came, Wao KaAE8naka, the realm of people, and Wao Lani, the realm of gods and the ali`i, or chiefs, who descended from them;
- ➤ "The new exhibit's ending display celebrates the strength, glory, and achievements of Native Hawaiians with a large 40-panel mural titled Hoʻohuli, To Cause An Overturning, A Change, made by students of Native Hawaiian charter schools in collaboration with Native Hawaiian artists and other students, and interpreted by Native Hawaiian artists and teachers in a video presentation; and
- ➤ "The people of the United States wish to convey their sincerest appreciation to the Bishop Museum for its service and devotion."

<u>Committee Action</u>: H.Res 541 was introduced on 6/15/2009, and referred to the House Committee on National Resources, and the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u>: No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?</u>: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576

H.Res. 361 - Recognizing the historical significance of Historic Virginia Key Beach Park of Miami, Florida (Ros-Lehtinen, R-FL)

<u>Order of Business:</u> H.Res 361 is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 361 resolves that the House of Representatives:

➤ "Recognizes the extraordinary historical, cultural, and recreational significance of Historic Virginia Key Beach Park of Miami, Florida;

- ➤ "Recommits its attempt to protect and preserve American history through national parks and historic sites;
- ➤ "Acknowledges the significance of the African-American community's struggle for equality through its collaborative efforts to preserve this historic site; and
- ➤ "Affirms its desire and commitment to support and fund the operations of Historic Virginia Key Beach Park and the historical museum soon to be constructed through an endowment."

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- ➤ "In the early 1900s, Historic Virginia Key Beach Park of Miami, Florida, was frequented by African-American and Caribbean settlers arriving by ferry from mainland South Florida;
- ➤ "In the summer of 1945, on the beach at Baker's Haulover County Park, a group of black men led by then attorney Lawson E. Thomas staged a protest against the unjust segregation laws that prohibited black people from using the public beaches in South Florida;
- ➤ "In response to the protest, county officials designated Virginia Key Beach Park as the 'Colored Beach', a segregated beach site for the African-American community which opened on August 1, 1945;
- ➤ "In 2003, the Dade Community Foundation established the Historic Virginia Key Beach Park Trust Fund to collect charitable donations to help restore and preserve the park; and
- ➤ "On February 22, 2008, after extensive renovation by the Trust, Historic Virginia Key Beach Park celebrated its grand re-opening for public use by the entire community with a ribbon cutting ceremony and community concert."

<u>Committee Action</u>: H.Res 361 was introduced on 4/23/2009, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources, and the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?</u>: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

H.R. 2004 - To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4282 Beach Street in Akron, Michigan, as the "Akron Veterans Memorial Post Office". (Kildee, D-MI)

<u>Order of Business:</u> H.R. 2004 is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

<u>Summary:</u> H.R. 2004 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4282 Beach Street in Akron, Michigan, as the "Akron Veterans Memorial Post Office."

Additional Information: Akron's post office was first established at the house of Samuel B. Covey, with Mr. Covey as postmaster. The first year of the war it was moved to the house of Lucius Waldo, about seven miles southwest of Unionville, who was appointed postmaster. In the fall of 1882 it was moved to Akron village, or Beach's Corners, with George Simmons as postmaster. According to the sponsor's office, this is the only federal office in the town of Akron, Michigan.

<u>Committee Action</u>: H.R. 2004 was introduced on 4/21/2009, and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which took no public action.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: A CBO score for H.R. 2004 is unavailable, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?</u>: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

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H.R. 1345 - District of Columbia Hatch Act Reform Act of 2009 (Del. Norton, D – District of Columbia)

<u>Order of Business</u>: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 1345 amends the Hatch Act to subject employees of the District of Columbia to the same restrictions on political activity that currently apply to state and local government employees.

Additional Information: The Hatch Act restricts the political activity of executive branch employees of the federal government, District of Columbia government and some state and local employees who work in connection with federally funded programs. For more information on the act, click here. The District of Columbia and its employees are subject to the Hatch Act provisions that apply to federal employees, rather than those that apply to states and localities. In 1993, amendments were made to the Hatch Act to permit federal employees to take an active part in political management and partisan political campaigns while off duty. However, Congress retained provisions of the law which subject District of Columbia employees to the same Hatch Act restrictions as federal employees.

<u>Committee Action</u>: On March 5, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform On May 5, 2009, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Post Office, and the District of Columbia. On June 4, 2009, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill to be reported favorably by a voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: No CBO cost estimate is available for H.R. 1345.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u> No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax</u>

<u>Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?</u> A Committee Report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. Such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: A Committee Report citing constitutional authority is not available.

H.R. 2760 - To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1615 North Wilcox Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the "Johnny Grant Hollywood Post Office Building". (Watson, D-CA)

<u>Order of Business:</u> H.R. 2760 is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, September 8, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

<u>Summary:</u> H.R. 2760 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1615 North Wilcox Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the "Johnny Grant Hollywood Post Office Building."

Additional Information: Johnny Grant was Honorary Mayor for Life and Chairman of the Hollywood Walk of Fame for many years. He not only created what was to become part of Hollywood's history, but had been a long-time supporter for preserving Cinema City's past. He also has a connection to the Postal service as he is the one who championed getting a Hollywood postmark for the community so that tourists coming to visit could send a postcard with the official stamp of Hollywood. He served as chairman and executive producer of the Hollywood Centennial Celebration, orchestrating Hollywood's year-long 100th birthday extravaganza. He was the creator and producer of the "Welcome Home Desert Storm" parade, the largest single-day event in L.A.'s history. Television audiences around the world regularly saw him dedicating stars on Hollywood's Walk of Fame and helping immortalize the world's greatest motion picture personalities in cement in the forecourt of the fabled Grauman's Chinese Theatre.

<u>Committee Action</u>: H.R. 2760 was introduced on 6/08/2009, and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which took no public action.

<u>Cost to Taxpayers</u>: A CBO score for H.R. 2760 is unavailable, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

<u>Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?</u>: No.

<u>Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?</u>: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

<u>Constitutional Authority</u>: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.